

DEFEAT AT POLLS
REALLY VICTORY

Republicans Successful
in Preventing Success
of Progressive Party.

PRESIDENT TAFT
PHILOSOPHICAL

Attributes Failure of Many of
His Measures to "Taftophobia,"
or Personal Dislike for Him.
Sounds Fighting Call for
His Party, Inviting Wan-
derers Back to the Fold.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
New York, January 4.—Declaring
that the Republican party was suc-
cessful in its defeat because it had pre-
vented the success of the Progressive
party, with its creed of "class hatred,
unbalanced fanaticism" and its "chimeri-
cal promise of an ideal impossible
to realize," President Taft to-night
at the "rehabilitation" banquet of the
Republican party at the Waldorf-
Astoria urged his hearers to "buckle
on their armor for the battle for human-
ity and the common people" that must
be fought four years hence.

Call it "Taftophobia."
The President reviewed at length his
administration and declared that he
had to the best of his ability followed
out the platform upon which he was
elected. The defeat of many of his
measures he laid to personal dislike,
which he characterized as "Taftopho-
bia," that many Senators and Repre-
sentatives felt for him. This condi-
tion of affairs, he declared, was
brought about because, through the
help of the old-time Republicans, "who
were called reactionaries," he secured
the passage of much valuable legisla-
tion.

"In doing so," he said, "I was brought
into opposition with a faction that has
become insurgent and declined to fol-
low the leadership of the dominant
party."
The major portion of the President's
address was devoted to the assumption
of a position against the advocates
of the principle of "Taftophobia."
It was predicted that if
the Progressive party elected upon its
present platform a national ticket it
would mean the engulfing of popular
government in a stream of class hat-
red and contempt for constitutional
rights.

Defining an "insurgent," the Presi-
dent sarcastically declared that there
was little that was personal in the
appellation.

"If one man has advocated a propo-
sition," he said, "and it is all right,
because he is an insurgent. On the
other hand, if another man is re-
puted a 'reactionary' he has offered the
measure it has been condemned, be-
cause of the source from whence it
came."

Still Victorious.
"Why," he continued, "since we are
beaten in the last race, since we are
third, are we heart with such spir-
it? It is not that in spite of defeat
recorded in November we were still
victorious—victorious in saving our
country from an administration whose
policy involved shaping the founda-
tions of democratic, constitutional,
representative government, whose ap-
peals to the people have been so suc-
cessful that the ruin of popular govern-
ment and whose contempt for the
limitations of constitutional law and
the guarantees of civil liberty promised
chaos and anarchy in a country that
has to this time been the model of
individual freedom and popular govern-
ment."

"The true we were defeated by our
old-time opponents, the Democratic
party. It is true that they are going
to work out again the problem of eat-
ing your cake and having it, too, by
showing how it is possible to change
from a system of protection of manu-
factured industries to one for tariff
for revenue only without affecting in-
dustries to their detriment, and with-
out halting production or lowering
wages. It is true we are to witness
an attempt to satisfy the crying need
for a new banking and currency law
by a plan that is to embody as far
as possible of the features of the Al-
dridge monetary commission plan. Dis-
guised as much as may be so as to
permit denial of resemblance. But
we have been through this before."

Denying that he deserved the title
"aristocrat" given him by many op-
ponents, the President assailed the
owners of newspapers and magazines,
or what he termed "their injustice"
in attacking him because they resented
the print paper tariff section and the
second-class mail law, put into effect
during his administration.

Poor Not Getting Poorer.
Saying it was possible that the rich
were becoming richer, the Presi-
dent declared that the poor were
not getting poorer, and insisted that,
on the contrary, their general con-
dition was improving. Under the
proposed party regime, the wealth earned
by the successful would be taken away
and distributed among the unsuccess-
ful, he alleged.

In outlining the policies of the Re-
publican party he said:
"The Republican party stands for
protection of the nation's industries,
and the enlightenment of the Phil-
ippines; for those election laws which
give the people the best opportunity to
express their preference for all real-
practical measures; and above all, it
stands for the preservation of the pil-
lars of the government; it stands for
the maintenance of the rights of all,
for the greatest good to the greatest
number, and it believes that these
ends are attainable through the con-
trol of the majority properly limited
by fundamental law."

In opening his address the President
laughingly referred to himself as a
"corps" and the banquet "the funeral
obsequies."
"But," he said, "I accept the honor
with pleasure and take part in the
proceedings with all the interest of an
onlooker."
(Continued on Seventh Page.)

TAFT IS EMPHATIC
FOR ARBITRATION

He Wants Panama Canal
Dispute Submitted to
The Hague.

HIS FIRST FORMAL
DECLARATION

No Doubt About What He Will
Do When Occasion Arises—Be-
lieves This Is Time to Apply
Test to Faith in Interna-
tional Tribunal—Senate
Sharply Divided.

New York, January 4.—President
Taft, referring this afternoon to the
dispute between the United States and
Great Britain in the Panama Canal toll
regulations, said that he was in favor
of submitting the question to The
Hague tribunal for arbitration.

The President was speaking at a
luncheon in his honor at the Waldorf-
Astoria, given by the International
Peace Forum. This is his first formal
declaration on the question since Great
Britain filed its protest with the State
Department.

"When the time comes there will be
no doubt about what I will do about
submitting this question to an impar-
tial tribunal for decision," the Presi-
dent said.

"I will be willing to arbitrate with
Great Britain as soon as we get down
to the point at issue."
"This is just the time when I am in
favor of arbitration," President Taft
continued. "It is the time when we
are afraid we might not win that tests
our faith in arbitration."

Need No Doubt.
There need be no public doubt
on that subject so far as this adminis-
tration is concerned," continued the
President. "When there is a differ-
ence that cannot be reconciled by in-
ternational negotiation and adjustment
then we are clearly willing to submit
to an impartial tribunal. I am hope-
ful that we may get it either by set-
tlement or to submission before this
administration shall cease, but it may
not be, because these negotiations
move slowly. But I am glad to
take this opportunity in this presence
to say that if the time comes, there
will be no doubt about what I will
do in respect to the submission of that
question, as far as my power goes, to
an impartial tribunal for its settle-
ment, if that is necessary."

The President's remarks apparently
were prompted by a declaration in a
speech by Henry C. Lewis, banker, re-
siding at the Waldorf-Astoria, who had
said that in the future of his remarks that
he "with mingled feelings of sorrow
and pleasure," continued:

"My friend, Mr. Lewis, differs with
me and with the administration in the
construction of that treaty. That is all
right."

I suppose questions before have
arisen as to construction of contracts
in which good honest people have been
on both sides. Now that presents to
me a very significant and useful ex-
ample with respect to arbitration. A
good many people are saying 'don't
arbitrate, because you are going to
lose.' (This is our own canal, while
England is making a point of it Eng-
land would not fight about it, and
therefore why give up when you are
not likely to get an arbitration that
will be satisfactory to you and your
view of the construction.")

"Now that, even if this view were
correct as to probabilities of the re-
sult, which I need not admit, is just
the time when I am in favor of an
arbitration. I mean that I have not
gone about the country urging arbi-
tration for the purpose of using
that as a platform subject to attract
the attention and approval of the
audience."

Denounces the Senate.
Mr. Taft warmly denounced the Sen-
ate in connection of the defeat of the
proposed arbitration treaties with
Great Britain and France.

"Once in a while," he said, "there
comes an opportunity that seems to
be a great step forward, and when
that opportunity is lost, when the step
which might have been taken is not
taken, the hearts of those whose hopes
(Continued on Second Page.)

RYAN, AS WITNESS,
RIVAL OF MORGAN

Traction Magnate Ex-
pected to Star Before
Pujo Committee.

HE WILL BE ASKED
ABOUT EQUITABLE

Investigators Wish to Know
Why He Gave Up Stock of
Life Insurance Company to
Morgan After Declaring He
Did Not Want to
Sell.

Washington, January 4.—Thomas
Porter Ryan, millionaire traction
magnate of New York and Virginia, is
to be a rival "star" witness to J. P.
Morgan in the House money trust in-
vestigation, it was learned to-day.

The summoning of Ryan, it was re-
ported, was to secure his version of
Morgan's acquisition of the stock of
the Equitable Life Company. Morgan
said he told Ryan that he (Morgan)
wanted the stock, and after some
demurring, Ryan "gave it up." The
stock, it is said, will control assets of
many millions within a generation.

Plans to conclude the money trust
probe by January 29 were announced
to-day. The date for the wind-up of
the inquiry will be definitely set when
the committee resumes its work Mon-
day.

A report of its findings and recom-
mendations for remedial legislation will
be made by the committee early in
February. The recommendations, it is
said, will urge drastic reform in the
currency system and operation of stock
exchanges, clearing houses, banks and
trust companies.

To hold longer sessions of the com-
mittee daily is planned, in order to
conclude the entire investigation Janu-
ary 29.

More Bankers to Testify.
More New York bankers will be
called here Monday for witness stand
orals. They will precede the proposed
appearance of Ryan and William
Rockefeller. The investigations next
week, it was officially stated to-day,
will be along lines similar to that of
Morgan, delving into the transactions
of other fiscal agencies of lesser finan-
cial power than Morgan's house-
hold. Several big bond issues and
loans of some of the principal banks
will also be inquired into.

Lawrence O. Murray, Comptroller of
the Currency, is scheduled to be the
first witness examined Monday after-
noon, when the committee resumes its
hearings. It was reported to-day that
Murray was to be quizzed regarding
the reported refusal of Attorney-Gen-
eral Wickersham and President Taft to
advise his disclosure to the Pujo com-
mittee of confidential reports made to
his office by national banks.

When William Rockefeller will open
his lips—if ever—to the money trust
probers, was more doubtful than ever
to-night. Pujo committee members
admitted that Rockefeller might never
give one word of testimony because of
his physical condition. Rockefeller's
appearance here, according to the
subpoena issued, is scheduled January
12.

Await Proof of Illness.
It was stated to-night that the com-
mittee will wait for Rockefeller to
present his proofs, by physicians' af-
firmations, that he is too feeble to test-
ify, and then send some specialist to
make a competent examination of the
millionaire. If the committee's spe-
cialist confirms the diagnosis of Rocke-
feller's physician, the committee will
endeavor to secure Rockefeller's testi-
mony in New York, either by a journey
there of the committee, or deposition
upon questions prepared by the com-
mittee's attorney, Samuel Undermyer.

Capitulation of Rockefeller to the
swoop of the Pujo committee, and the
discovery of the diagnosis of Rocke-
feller's physician, is admitted by the
committee to solve a "nasty" prob-
lem and difficult situation.

"We were put in the position of
showing the country whether Rocke-
feller was a bigger man than the gov-
ernment, and we proposed to go
through with it," said one commit-
tee member to-day.

M'GUIRE SLATED
TO HEAD COLLEGE

No Formal Agreement or
Discussion, but Majority
Known to Favor Him.

WANT UNIVERSITY
TO ENTER MERGER

Dr. Edwin A. Alderman on
Record in Favor of Medical
Department Coming Here.
Union of All State Medical
Colleges Urged by Edu-
cation Commission.

Although there is understood to be
no written agreement concerning a
head for the new institution in the
articles of consolidation drawn up be-
tween the University College of Medi-
cine and the Medical College of Vir-
ginia, there seems to be a tacit under-
standing that in return for surrender-
ing its name, the University College of
Medicine will be allowed to name a
dean of the faculty.

This is equivalent to saying that Dr.
Stuart McGuire, at present president
of the University College of Medicine,
will be selected to head the new Medi-
cal College of Virginia. As a matter of
fact, officers of both schools declare
emphatically that the question of who
is to be dean of the faculty has not
been actually discussed in connection
with the merger.

"The matter is of such inconsequence
compared to the good to be accomplish-
ed by the union of the two colleges
that the probable dean of the faculty
has not even been discussed," said Dr.
George Ben Johnston, a leader of the
Medical College of Virginia. "Most cer-
tainly the leaders in the merger move-
ment have not stopped to quibble over
a small point like that when the great
question of consolidation is under dis-
cussion. No one knows who will be
selected to head the faculty of the
united institutions, and no one vitally
cares. Such a matter will not be al-
lowed to cloud the great issue."

Not Cause for Discussion.
Dr. Christopher Tompkins, dean of
the Medical College of Virginia, con-
firms the statement of Dr. Johnston,
and has intimated unmistakably to a
reporter for The Times-Dispatch that
he will not consider the honor for him-
self. From talk heard among men of
the medical profession in this city yester-
day, however, the election of Dr.
Stuart McGuire to head the faculty of
the new institution is practically con-
ceded.

While there has been no disposition
on the part of the two boards of Visi-
tors to haggle over minor details of
the plans of the merger, it is recognized
that certain concessions are due the
University College of Medicine, since it
relinquishes its name in the con-
solidation and brings into the union
a splendid new plant. Chief among
these concessions is thought to be that
of naming the dean of the faculty. It
is not to be understood, however, that
the University College of Medicine is
holding back from the merger on any
such grounds, and so strong is the
generous spirit of union that no small
point could possibly arise as a factor
for permanent discussion.

Want University In.
Since the dream of the local pro-
fession is about to be realized in one
great medical institution in this city,
determined efforts will be made, both
by the members of the colleges about
to be merged and State officials to have
the medical department of the Uni-
versity of Virginia become a party to
the consolidation, thus making a single
medical training center for the State.
This is entirely in line with the re-
commendation made by the State Edu-
cation Commission, of which President
Edwin A. Alderman, of the University
of Virginia, is a member, to the last
Legislature.

The report of the State Education
Commission, concurred in and signed
by the present of the University of
Virginia, recommended in strong terms
the merging of the three medical col-
leges of this State into a single insti-
tution. This course, it was declared,
is the only logical solution of the bit-
ter strife in the medical fraternity of
the State, and such union alone will
promote the best interests of medical
training in Virginia. Although no of-
ficial action was taken by the Legis-
lature on this recommendation, the
general sentiment of the body seemed
in favor of such a course.

Dr. Alderman Favors Union.
The State Education Commission con-
sists of the following men: Dr. Edwin
A. Alderman, Richard E. Byrd, the late
Governor, and others.

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

Will Head New College



DR. STUART MCGUIRE.

MEET FACE TO FACE
OVER BIER OF REID

But Neither Taft Nor Roosevelt
Gives Any Sign of
Recognition.

FUNERAL OF AMBASSADOR

Notable Throng Gathers to Pay
Last Tribute to
Diplomat.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
New York, January 4.—Perhaps the
most beautifully and impressively
conducted funeral service ever held in
this city for a distinguished public man
was read just before noon to-day in
the Cathedral of St. John the Divine
over the body of Whitelaw Reid, late
ambassador to the Court of St. James,
and proprietor of the New York Tri-
bune.

Conducted by the Right Rev. David
H. Green, Bishop of New York, who
was assisted by eminent clergymen
of the Episcopal Church of this and
other cities in the United States and
England, the funeral of Mr. Reid was
made notable also by the presence of
many who stand at the forefront of
professions, of the arts and of com-
mercial life. It was said to-day that
more men who have figured largely
in the development of this country and
in the making of her history for the
past quarter of a century took part in
the ceremonies to-day for Mr. Reid
than have appeared at any similar oc-
casion in recent years.

Facing each other, almost in the
choir stall of the chancel, were the
President of the United States, Wil-
liam Howard Taft, and former Presi-
dent Theodore Roosevelt. The latter
had sent Mr. Reid to the Court of St.
James; the former had retained him
there.

The great cathedral on Morningside
Heights was insufficiently large, great
as its accommodations are, to receive
the immense numbers who, from ac-
quaintance or friendship with the late
ambassador or from public interest,
sought admittance.

Without the cathedral a great crowd
gathered. Of all the floral tributes,
perhaps the one that attracted most
attention was an anchor of white
carnations and immortelles, the offer-
ing of Captain Greators and the of-
ficers and ship's company of the cru-
iser "Natal."

When Mr. Reid's body was borne to
the cathedral on Friday the anchor was
placed upon the American flag which
draped the coffin. After the service to-
day, when the body was taken to the
Grand Central Station to begin its
journey to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery,
the anchor alone of all the floral offerings
was placed on the coffin.

President Taft entered a few min-
utes before the service was commenced.
Ex-President Roosevelt did not turn
his eyes toward Mr. Taft then or
thereafter, so far as was observable,
and Mr. Taft did not indicate by
glance or movement that he knew Mon-
day that Mr. Roosevelt was facing him
almost immediately across the chancel.

Horne by Petty Officers.
At a few minutes past 11 o'clock
the funeral procession entered the
cathedral, the organist playing the
Mendelssohn funeral march. The body
of Mr. Reid was carried from the crypt
by eleven "petty officers" from the
battleship Florida, in charge of Lieu-
tenant (Continued on Seventh Page.)

EIGHT RESCUED
FROM RIGGING
OF SUNKEN SHIP

Fifteen Persons Go Down
Without Chance
for Life.

NO ATTEMPT MADE
TO SAVE THEM

Survivors Charge That Officers
of British Steamer Which
Caused Collision in Ches-
apeake Bay Did Not Seek
to Ascertain Fate of
Stricken Vessel.

Fifteen Drowned
Is Final Toll

Newport News, Va., January 4.—
Fifteen persons drowned was the
death toll fixed to-night in the
sinking of the American freight
steamer Julia Luckenbach in Ches-
apeake Bay early yesterday, after
it had been rammed by the British
tramp steamer Indrakula.

The number of dead was reduced
from twenty-two, as at first re-
ported, when it was learned to-
night that the ship had only twenty-
eight persons aboard at the time
of the accident. The Danish steam-
er Pennsylvania rescued eight per-
sons from the rigging of the ill-
fated vessel, and a wireless mes-
sage from the United States re-
venue cutter Apache to-night stated
that the Indrakula had picked up
six persons, one of whom, W. M.
McDonald, a coal passer, died on
board the Indrakula.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Newport News, Va., January 4.—Eight
survivors of the steamer Julia Lucken-
bach, rammed and sunk in Chesapeake
Bay early yesterday by the British
tramp Indrakula, arrived here to-day
and told how nearly twice their num-
ber had gone down without a chance
for life. The fortunate eight, after a
six-hour battle with a terrific gale,
were taken from the rigging of their
sunk ship by the Danish steamer
Pennsylvania, and brought here.

The Julia Luckenbach, a staunch
freighter, yesterday morning was en
route to Baltimore, steaming slowly
up Chesapeake Bay, near Tangier Is-
land. Out of the mist of the morning
loomed suddenly the steel bulk of the
steamer Indrakula, a British vessel.
There was no possibility of avoiding
a collision. The two ships struck with
a mighty impact. The Luckenbach, an
older vessel, crumpled up forward.
Survivors to-night said she seemed to
plunge almost at once as if dropping
through the air.

Left to Her Fate.
The Indrakula veered off as if re-
bounding from the shock of collision,
and was lost in the fog. Survivors to-
night charged that her officers made
no effort to ascertain the fate of the
vessel they had struck. Instead, the
Indrakula was headed for the near-
est shallow water a few miles away,
where she was beached.

There were only a dozen of the
Luckenbach's crew on the deck at the
time of the collision.
The others were below in their
beds. They did not have a chance for
life. Pouring in the great wind in
her bow, the water engulfed the strick-
en steamer before officers and men
drilled to quick-thinking could man the
lifeboats.

Captain Gilbert, of the Lucken-
bach, and his wife were among the
lost. The survivors had scarcely reach-
ed the topmost parts of the rigging of
the submerged hulk when the sweep-
ing gale of yesterday passed over the
bay, and for six hours they fought
for life, while some of their number,
exhausted, dropped off one by one, to
death.

With the wind blowing at cyclonic
velocity, and waves beating against
them, the hardest ones held fast until
their clothes were torn to shreds, and
they were on the verge of exhaustion.
Chief Engineer Chris Knudsen was one
of those in the rigging. He endured the
gale until his hands were bleeding from
gripping the ropes. He became ex-
hausted, let go and went down before
assistance came.

Taken Off One at a Time.
The Danish steamer Pennsylvania,
which came to their assistance, could
not reach them at first because of the
heavy sea. After many unsuccessful
attempts, life-lines were run to the
struggling men, and in two hours they
were taken off, one at a time. When
taken on board the Pennsylvania, some
were unconscious and had to be given
first aid treatment.

All made the direct charge against
the Indrakula that the British ves-
sel deliberately veered off, apparently
too anxious to save herself to inquire as
to the fate of the men aboard the
Luckenbach.

"Our men went down because the
men on the Indrakula thought only
of themselves and left us to our fate,"
was the way Theodore Lusher put it.
One woman died in the shipwreck—
died with her husband, who, as cap-
tain of the vessel kept to the best
traditions of the sea and himself
perished with his command. The story
of Captain H. A. Gilbert's last moments
was told by those of his men who sur-
vived to-night in tearful grief.

The captain was below deck, al-
though awake. At the first shock of
the impact, he rushed up a companion-
way, saw that his vessel had been
struck a deathblow, and as quickly
rushed below for his wife. They came
out on the wave-swept deck together.
Then a mighty surge tore Mrs. Gil-
bert from her husband's arms and